

The Vinton Record.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. E. & A. W. BRATTON
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Court-House.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, \$1 50
Eight months, 1 00
Four months, 50
Payment in advance in all cases.

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R. E. CONWELL, R. A. CONWELL,
Athens, O. McArthur, O.
Constable and Constable,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

McArthur, Ohio.
WILL attend promptly to all business in-
trusted to their care, in Vinton and Ath-
ens counties, or any of the courts of the 7th
Judicial dist., and in the Circuit courts of the
U. S. for the Southern district of Ohio. Claims
against the Government, pensions, bounty and
back pay collected. jan14

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BRATTON & MAYO,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.
WILL attend to all legal business intrusted
to their care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson,
Ross, Hooking, and adjoining counties. Partic-
ular attention given to the collection of soldiers
claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay,
etc., against the U. S. or Ohio, includ-
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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WILL attend promptly to all business en-
trusted to their care, in Vinton and Ath-
ens counties. Office in Hubert's building, over
the Post Office, up stairs. ap125t

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G. W. J. WOLTZ,
DEALER IN AND REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,

—AND—
Musical Instruments,
[Hubert's Building.]
McArthur, Ohio.

Bankers.

Kinney, Bundy & Co.,
BANKERS,
JACKSON, C. 10.

SOLICIT the accounts of business men and
individuals of Jackson, Vinton, and adjoining
counties—dealers in exchange, uncurrent
money and coin—make collections in all parts
of the country, and remit proceeds promptly
on the day we get returns. Government securi-
ties and revenue stamps always on hand and
for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.
BROOKHOLDS: H. L. Chapman, President; H.
S. Bundy, Vice President; T. W. Kinney, Cashier;
Wm. Kinney; E. B. Ludwick; A. Austin; J. D.
Clark; W. N. Burke; P. Ledwick. no30m6

Groceries.

Brown, Mackey, and Co.,
Wholesale Grocers.

No. 22 Paint street, Chillicothe, O.
MERCHANTS of McArthur and surround-
ing country, are respectfully invited to
call and examine our stock consisting of every
thing in the grocery line, which we sell as
low as the lowest and all goods warranted to be
just as represented. Before purchasing else-
where you will do well to call and see us, as we
will offer you inducements not to be beaten.
No. 22 Paint street, Chillicothe, O. 1 door south
of McKell's Queenware store. de21m3

Railroads.

M. & C. R. R., TIME TABLE.

FROM December 3rd 1885. Trains will
leave Stations named as follows:

GOING EAST.
Stations. Mail. Night Ex.
Cincinnati, 9 10 a m 12 35 a m
Chillicothe, 2 00 p m 3 05 a m
Hamden, 3 45 p m 6 31 a m
Zaleski, 4 18 p m 7 01 a m
Marietta, 8 20 p m 11 10 a m

GOING WEST.
Stations. Mail. Night Ex.
Marietta, 5 45 a m 7 05 p m
Zaleski, 9 28 a m 11 06 p m
Hamden, 11 09 a m 11 42 p m
Chillicothe, 11 58 a m 1 29 a m
Cincinnati, 4 55 p m 6 00 a m
Trains connect at Hamden with Mail train,
to and from Portsmouth O. dec-85

Hotels.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Corner Sixth and Elm Streets,
Cincinnati Ohio.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY
Terms \$2.00 per Day.
OMNIBUSES carry all passengers to and
from the cars. The new depot of the
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, corner
Plum and Pearl streets, is only four squares
from this house, making it convenient for pas-
sengers to stop at the Clifton. de2-6m

Special Notices.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
Cough
NO
MORE.

COUGH BALSAM
It is warranted to be the only preparation
known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs,
Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being
prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing,
soothing, and expectorating, and particularly
suitable for all affections of the Throat and
Lungs. For sale by all Druggists everywhere.
January 13, 1886, 1y.

DOCTOR
Strickland's
TONIC.

It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or in-
digestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite,
Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and
Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particu-
larly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic
persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere
at one dollar per bottle.
January 13, 1886, 1y.

The Vinton Record.

VOL. 1.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, JUNE 7, 1866.

NO. 24.

Poetical.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Oh, for some deep secluded dell,
Where brick and mortar life may cease;
To sit down in a pot of green—
No—no—I mean a groat of peace.

I'd choose a home by Erin's wave,
With not a sound to mar life's lot,
I'd by the canna have a shot—
No—by the Shannon have a cot.

How fair that rocky isle around,
That wild expanse to scan its o'er,
I love a shiver with a roar—
I mean a river by the shore.

Romantic E-in's sea girt land,
How sweet with one you love the most,
To watch the cock upon the roost—
I mean the rocks upon the coast.

'Twere sweet at moonlight's mystic hour,
To wander forth where few frequent,
To come upon a tipsy gent—
No—no—I mean a gipsy tent.

In that retirement, love, I would
Pursue some rustic industry,
And make myself a boiling tea—
No—no—I mean a toiling tea.

Beneath a shady sycamore,
How sweet to breathe love's tender vow,
Your dear one bitten by a sow—
No—I mean sitting by a bough.

Or sweet with fond wife to sit
Outside your door at daylight's close,
While she's hard hitting at your nose—
I mean hard knitting at your hose.

Perhaps on early eves you brood,
While sympathy her sweet face shows;
'Tis good to walk upon ones toes—
I mean to talk upon ones woes.

Ah! still you watch that fairy shape,
A summer dress which does adorn,
Admiring much her laugh of scorn—
No—no—I mean her scarf of lawn.

ETERNITY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

At the North far away,
Rolls a great sea for aye—
Unseen by mortal eye,
Silently—awfully—
Round it on every hand
Ice towers majestic stand—
Guarding this silent sea—
Grimly—invincibly,
Never there man hath been,
Who hath come back again,
Telling to ears of men
What is this sea within.
Under the holy starlight—
Drinking the dawn's sunlight—
Ever silently—never seen—
Throbbing eternally there it hath been.

From our life far away,
Roll the dark waves for aye
Of an eternity—
Silently—awfully,
Round it on every hand,
Death's icy barriers stand—
Guarding this silent sea—
Grimly—invincibly,
Never there man hath been,
None of the souls of men,
Loosed from Earth's fatal chain,
Who could tell mortal ken,
What is within the sea
Of this eternity.

Terrible is our Life—
In its whole, blood-written history,
Only a feverish strife—
In its beginning a mystery—
In its dark ending an agony.
Terrible is our death—
Black hanging clouds over Life's setting
sun—
Ice on Life's fountain when winters
come—
Darkness of night when Life's daylight
is gone—
In the bosom of that cloud,
Locked by that cold icy key,
And within that darkness shroud,
Rolls the ever throbbing sea.

And we—all we—
Are drifting rapidly,
And floating silently,
Into that unknown sea—
Into eternity.

FAITH AND WILL.

Two Powers, since the world began,
Have ruled our race and rule it still;
Twin Masters of the fate of man
Are Faith and Will.

The pole star and the helm of life,
That sets the end, this gives the course,
O'er plains of peace and seas of strife,
To carve our course.

The power that stands on rocks of strength
And lets the tempest lash and foam—
Unshaken—is the power at length
That brings us home.

But where is home? that faith can tell.
But what is faith? that Will can prove
By suffering bravely, striving well,
And serving love.

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's
skin?" asked the master of an infant school.
I have!" shouted a six-year old at the foot
of the class. "Where?" asked the teacher,
amused by his earnestness. "On the ele-
phant!" was the reply.

The widow of a celebrated musician had
inscribed on his monument: "He has gone
where his music alone can be excelled."
The widow of a pyrotechnist saw this, and
had inscribed on her husband's tomb: "He
has gone where his fire-works can only be
excelled."

A Spanish gentleman studying English,
being at a tea party, and desiring to be
helped to some tongue, in doubt as to the
term, hesitated a moment, and then said,
"I will thank you, Miss, to pass me that
language?"

Two young ladies are announced to ap-
pear at a fancy ball in Paris as birds. From
the description of the costumes it is evident
that a striking feature will be the bill.

A learned young lady, the other evening,
astonished the company by asking a loan
of a diminutive argenteous, truncheon-
ed cone, convex on its summit, and semi-per-
forated with symmetrical indentations.
She wanted a thimble.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON

DELIVERED AT THE
Democratic State Convention held
at Columbus on the 24th ult.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Con-
vention:

I congratulate you on the results
of your deliberations—the wisdom
and harmony of your action. The
questions submitted to the people
are too grave, the results of their
determination upon the public lib-
erties are too momentous to per-
mit the indulgence of premature
or vain exultation; but the scenes
we have witnessed to-day may well
inspire our hearts with courage
and zeal and hope for the future.

Another year has rolled around,
and the Democratic party is called
again into council. As you see, it
has come with its strength un-
diminished—its spirit unimpaired—
its zeal unabated—its fidelity to its
principles unshaken—with its or-
ganization as perfect and its num-
bers still greater than ever before.
It is the party whose origin is co-
eval with that of the Government
—the same party which Jefferson
founded, and Madison organized
and strengthened, and which, by
its self-denying and just adminis-
tration of the limited powers granted
to the Federal Government has, during
the largest portion of our history,
secured an unparalleled measure of
order and peace and prosperity and
liberty.

I love the Democratic party. I
admire its organization and disci-
pline. I honor the name and fame
of its founders. I revere its prin-
ciples, so broad in their applica-
tion, so beneficent in their influ-
ence, that in all this land—dis-
severed as these States now are—
there is not a State, nor county, nor
township, nor town, nor family, nor
house—from the Lakes to the Gulf
—from the Atlantic to the Pacific
—in which it has not a representa-
tive and a member. I revere the
wisdom which could mark with
such unerring accuracy the true
limits of the powers granted and
the powers reserved, and could in
practice with such fidelity establish
them; which could make from the
discord of States then contentious
the harmonies of a confederation,
whose powers were confined to in-
ternational and inter-State affairs,
while to the States was left the en-
tire guardianship of the rights, the
liberties and the political status of
its citizens. And I believe it is
only by adhering more closely to
the teachings of its precepts and
example that we may have the
least hope of preserving our Gov-
ernment from the perils of consol-
idated despotism on the one hand,
or of lawless anarchy on the other.
The party is the same; its prin-
ciples and convictions are the same;
they will continue as long as the
Government shall endure, but each
day and year produce their ques-
tions to be answered, their prob-
lems to be solved—and thus, while
parties and principles remain, poli-
cies change. The duty of the
hour is to meet the questions of
the hour, and to modify the appli-
cation of principles, as the exigen-
cy of the times may require.

The question of to-day is Union
or Disunion—the old Constitution
or a new Constitution—the old
Government as our Fathers gave it
to us, or revolution and change, and
a new system. The Constitution is
in danger. The Union is broken,
not by the collision of arms, but
by the political action of parties.
Its enemies are in the high places
of power—they sit in the seats of
the Capitol—they have their grasp
upon its throat—they throttle it to
the agonies of dissolution. The
President confronts them—and the
question presented to-day to the
Democratic party and the people
of Ohio, is simply this, whether
they will support the President in
his effort to maintain or the Con-
gress in its effort to overthrow the
Government? The Constitution
grants certain powers to the Fed-
eral Government. It reserves all
other powers to the States, and
guarantees certain rights to the
people. The same powers were
granted alike by all the States.
The same powers were preserved
alike to all the States. The same
rights were guaranteed to the
people of all the States. The States
are equal. They were equal be-
fore the Constitution was adopted.
They continued to be equal by the
terms of the Constitution itself.

They must remain equal as long as
the Constitution shall be main-
tained, and the Federal Union created
by it shall endure. Mr. Seward, in
his speech at Auburn, day before
yesterday, recognizes this funda-
mental truth. And in my judg-
ment those powers and those rights
belong to-day as well to the States
and the people of Georgia and Mis-
sissippi as to the States and people
of Ohio or Pennsylvania.

Why should it not be so? The
Constitution provides that "this
Constitution and the laws made in
pursuance thereof shall be the su-
preme law, anything in the Consti-
tution and laws of any State to the
contrary notwithstanding." This is
the measure of the lawful authori-
ty of the Federal Government.—
This is the limit of its lawful de-
mand upon the States. When this
is conceded, the measure is full to
overflowing—when this is conced-
ed, the States have fulfilled their
Federal duty—they have discharg-
ed their Federal obligation—no
more can be exacted from them,
and they are entitled to the unob-
structed enjoyment of all the power
reserved and the rights guaran-
teed by the Federal Constitution.

Is not Federal authority as
promptly obeyed to-day—is it not
as unimpeded to-day in Georgia as
in Ohio? There is not an armed
enemy in the Confederate States.
There is not a show of opposition
to Federal authority even as great
"as the shadow where it declineth,"
and yet for months, the equality of
the States has been violated and
the people of those States have
been denied the first great right
guaranteed by the Federal Consti-
tution—that right which is essen-
tial to free government—that right
without which all government is a
lawless usurpation, which it is al-
ways a right and frequently a duty
to resist with all the means which
God and nature have put into our
hands—I mean the right of repre-
sentation.

We have a wonderful spectacle
presented to us. Scarcely a year
has elapsed since Lee surrendered,
yet the Confederate Government
has entirely disappeared and the
Federal Government has taken its
place. In the States old Constitu-
tions have been abolished and new
ones have been established—old
governments have been thrown
down and new ones been set up—
old officers have been expelled and
others selected. The States are
exercising all the functions of gov-
ernment necessary to the preserva-
tion of civil society. They pre-
serve order, punish crimes, protect
life and property. They regulate
the relation of husband and wife,
parent and child, creditor and debt-
or. They collect debts, enforce
contracts, regulate descents, estab-
lish corporations, charter cities,
control public education. And
who has said they were not suffi-
cient for these things? Mr. Seward,
in the speech from which I have
quoted, says that the return of the
Southern people to their Federal
allegiance is without parallel in
history. Yet Congress for six
months has devoted itself to the
invention of odious Constitutional
amendments, which were intended
to deprive the States of their just
powers; and to the passage of odi-
ous laws, which were intended if
obeyed to reduce the people to the
most degrading submission, or if
not obeyed to produce irritation
and bitterness and threats of resis-
tance from which it was hoped to
deduce the necessity of establish-
ing military governments and en-
forcing martial law.

And why is this? It is because
they hate the Constitution of the
United States—because they hate
our system of Government. They
hate its two fundamental ideas—
confederation: granted and reserv-
ed powers. They admire the
strength of a consolidated govern-
ment and confide in the wisdom of
an overshadowing, absolute, irres-
ponsible majority. They prefer to
intrust the rights and liberties of
the people, the amelioration of the
condition of our race to such a
majority rather than to the pro-
gress which consists with the
checks and balances of our system.
I speak of men with whom I have
been long associated, whom I know
intimately. I recognize their in-
telligence and their private worth.
I do not question their integrity,
or the sincerity of their motives. Yet,
I repeat, I believe they hate our
system of government and desire
its overthrow. What is that sys-
tem? I will not detain you either

with an analysis of its parts or a
history of its formation. The ex-
igency of their condition required
that the international affairs and
the commercial intercourse of the
States should be placed under one
head. They were committed to
the Federal Government. All other
powers and subjects were reserv-
ed to the States. The States
were to regulate the civil and po-
litical rights of their citizens, and
so guarded were those who made
the Constitution, that while in re-
spect to foreign affairs, they gave to
the Federal Government absolute,
exclusive jurisdiction, in domestic
affairs, they so entirely excluded it
that it has no power to try or pun-
ish an assault by one citizen of
Ohio upon another, or collect a
simple promissory note as between
the same parties. And this is the
system which Congress has deter-
mined to subvert and destroy.

Let me illustrate more particu-
larly my meaning. Take the Freed-
men's Bureau bill. A law intend-
ed to answer the same purpose was
in full force; its provisions seemed
ample; there was no complaint on
that score from any quarter; it was
to expire within a year after the
close of the rebellion. If the ob-
ject of this new bill were only to
extend the time, a single section in
two lines would have been suffi-
cient. If in any one point enlarged
powers were needed, another sec-
tion, equally brief, would have suf-
ficed. But neither of these was
the true purpose of the bill. Its
main object is explained in the
eighth and ninth sections. The
eighth section provides that in all
States where the jurisdiction of the
civil courts has been suspend-
ed, and where, by reason of any
law, custom or prejudice, the same
civil rights which have been accord-
ed to the white man, have not
been accorded to the negro, the
President shall "extend to all cases
relating to persons so discrimi-
nated against, military jurisdiction
and protection," and the ninth
section declares that the agents of the
Freedmen's Bureau shall under the
direction of the War Department
take cognizance of all cases of this
nature, and shall try, and if guilty,
punish by fine and imprisonment,
all State officers who enforce any
such discriminations created by
State laws—"All cases relating to
persons so discriminated against!"
What does that mean? Did you
ever consider it? All cases, criminal
and civil—whether to punish
crimes, or to enforce contracts, or
to compel fair dealings. "Relating
to such persons,"—whether the suit
be between a white man and a ne-
gro, or between two negroes—
whether the indictments be against
a white man for beating a negro,
or against a negro for assaulting a
white man, or even a negro. "Mil-
itary jurisdiction"—and what is that,
pray? Why, the jurisdiction of a
drum-head court-martial, or of a
military commission under the ar-
ticles of war, which the Constitu-
tion forbids except in cases of per-
sons engaged in the land or naval
service, or in the militia, while in
active service. Now the Constitu-
tion provides that no person—ne-
gro or white man—shall be held to
answer for an infamous crime ex-
cept upon an indictment, and that
every person so held shall be tried
by a jury, openly and speedily, be
confronted with the witnesses
against him, have the benefit of
counsel, and have compulsory pro-
cess to bring his witnesses into
court. Yet this bill, avowedly for
the benefit of freedmen, proposes
to deprive them of these beneficent
provisions, which they now enjoy,
and to make it the duty of the
President in every case to substi-
tute the short, sharp process of a
court-martial where there is no in-
dictment, no jury, and where coun-
sel and witnesses for the defense
are tolerated only by the grace and
favor of the court.

Can any man believe this law
was intended to be of service to the
negro, or to ameliorate his condi-
tion, or to protect him from injur-
ious discrimination, or to accustom
him to the equal rights of citizens.
No, sir. It was intended to invade
the domain of the States in the
punishment of crimes purely of
State cognizance. It was intended
wrongfully to break down State
laws, and to substitute for them
Federal laws, and thus to draw
within the circle of Federal milita-
ry authority every citizen of the
land. "All cases relating to such
persons!" The words embrace all
persons of every age and sex who

may come in contact, however re-
motely, with any negro man,
woman or child, in any of the rela-
tions or conditions, or affairs of life.
And this bill brings them all to the
feet of the military authority as ex-
ecuted by the most ignorant and
degraded fellow who can be hired
as a servant of the Bureau for \$500
a year. I cite this bill only as an
illustration. By the grace of God
and Andrew Johnson's veto, it did
not become a law. No thanks to
the Radicals for that blessing.

Examine the proposition to
change the basis of representation.
The Constitution provided that
population should be entitled to
representation and that each com-
munity is essential to the existence
of a free State.
This proposed amendment pro-
vides that the basis of representa-
tion shall be population, but when-
ever the Negro is excluded from
voting, his race shall be excluded
from the basis; and the number of
Representatives shall be accord-
ingly diminished. That is to say:
The power to determine who shall
be electors belongs undoubtedly to
the States. They may exercise it
as they see fit. They may exclude
or they may admit to suffrage as
they may think right. They may
exclude the young, the old, the
poor, the unlearned, the women—
they may exclude every soldier who
has entered the army, if they
please—and if the parties so ex-
cluded only be white, they may still
be counted in the basis of represen-
tation, and others may elect for
them. But if the States shall pre-
sume to exclude a negro from the
ballot, neither he nor his family,
nor any of his race shall be count-
ed in making up the basis of repre-
sentation. Amazing love for the
negro!

But this proposition presents an-
other alternative to the States. By
counting negroes in the basis of
representation, the Southern States
have sixteen members of Congress
more than they otherwise would.
If they will consent to give up
these sixteen members and the po-
litical power they wield, then they
may exclude the negro from the
ballot-box for all time, and are quite
welcome to do so.

ADVERTISING TERMS.
One square, ten lines, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 40
Cards, per year, ten lines, 8 00
Notices of Executors, Administra-
tors and Guardians, 2 00
Attachment notices before J. P., 2 00
Local notices, per line, 10

Yearly advertisements will be charged
\$60 per column, and at proportionate
rates for less than a column. Payable in
advance

may come in contact, however re-
motely, with any negro man,
woman or child, in any of the rela-
tions or conditions, or affairs of life.
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Do I wrong these Radicals in
Congress. They will not admit the
Southern States to their constitu-
tional equality and recognize their
right of representation, because ne-
groes are excluded from the ballot
box. Their outspoken leaders bold-
ly say so. And yet within two
weeks, by very large majorities,
they have passed a bill to admit
Colorado to the Union, whose peo-
ple have declared in the most au-
thentic and offensive form that in
their new State none but white
men shall vote. Do you remem-
ber the statement of Thaddeus Ste-
vens, that if the South should be
permitted to vote, the Democratic
party would again come into pow-
er? And do you know the fact
that the Senators from Colorado
are Radicals, whose votes in the
Senate it would be convenient to
have in case of another veto?

Do you believe that protection
of the negro was the true purpose
of the amendment. No, sir. It
was to cross the boundary of State
authority, and to lay violent hands
by Federal power on the most sa-
cred of all the guaranteed rights
of the States. This amendment
passed the sitting session of the
House of Representatives, and
now awaits the action of the Sen-
ate.

Consider the Civil Rights bill.—
It declares that all native born
persons of whatever race, color or
condition, are citizens of the United
States, and that all citizens
shall enjoy equally all civil rights,
and that all citizens shall be pro-
tected alike, and be punished with
the same measure of penalty.—
What does this mean? Suppose a
State law prescribes a less penalty
in the case of a negro than of a
white man convicted of crime
against a State law? Has Congress
authority to say he shall be pun-
ished more severely? If Congress
may abrogate the clause of the
State law relating to the negro, and
substitute for it a Federal law, it
may abrogate also the clause relat-
ing to the white man. If it may
subject the negro to the punish-
ment prescribed for the white man,
it may also subject the white man
to the punishment prescribed for
the negro; or it may prescribe for
both an entirely different punish-
ment, or remit punishment alto-
gether, and so establish within the